were established by the instrumentality of his | were established by the instrumentality of his friends and more especially in the States attached to him, to aid in carrying out the financial policy of his administration. But the spirit of the bill is hostility to these and all other banks in the United States. Accordingly, three days after it passed in Congress, they who had passed it proceeded to extinguish all the banks in the District of Columbia, by a high-handed exercise of power, which made no distinction between specie paying and non-specie paying banks, but took away the charters of all, without discrimination.

discrimination.

This proscription of all banks, embodied in the Sub-treasury bill, is maintained by its friends, for several reasons and objects.

One is, to restrict credit, of which banks are the instruments. You remember that Gen. Jacktreasury and the prostrict of the property of credit.

son promoted the opposite policy, to extend credit by the "facilities to the commercial and other classes," which, as Mr. Taney and Mr. Woodclasses," which, as Mr. Taney and Mr. Wood-bury said, banks are calculated to afford, and their means to do which it was his desire to "increase," by the aid of the public deposites, rather than "to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation," which Gen. Jackson himself said was "against the genius of our free institutions." And, in our own or any other country, tions." And, in our own or any other country, how are those of the community, who possess industry, integrity, and enterprise, but not capital, to do business of any sort, unless by credit they may obtain the use of capital? And otherwise, must not all the business be limited to such, both in amount and kind, as rich capital-ists, and they alone, choose to transact?

Another reason assigned is, to punish the banks for the errors they have committed. I shall not trouble you at this time with a dissertation on banks. It suffices to say, that banks have sprung up in all commercial communities, because of their obvious utility and convenience; that if banks fail sometimes, so do individuals still more frequently; that fluctuations in bank currency are not a jeculiar fault of banks, but similar fluctuations belong to all commercial operations, of which banking is but a part, or rather to industry and production in all its rather to industry and production in all its branches, even to that cultivation of the fruits of the earth which is the first great lesson of Nature to man; and that if banks explode, so do steam engines, and you might as well for this cause attempt to abolish the latter as the former; and that to do away with banks would not be to punish them, but to punish ourselves, the whole community at large, whose instruments they are, and for whose advantago and convenience they exist.

Another reason assigned has been, the alleged Another reason assigned has been, the ancycle advantages of an exclusive metallic currency. I believe, however, that the project of banishing from commerce all paper medium of currency and exchange, and substituting instead of it gold and silver exclusively, is now admitted by rea-sonable men of every party to be absurd, foolish and impracticable. For my part, I can see nothing better in it, than there would be to ex-clude a paper medium in contracts, correspond-ence, instruction, and all the other multiplied uses of writing or printing paper among civilized nations; for the same considerations of utility, which induced the invention of a paper medium for one case, induced it for the other.

One more reason assigned by the friends of the bill has been, that, by tending to restrict credit and to reduce the amount of currency to a specie standard, the measure will reduce the cost of production in this country, including the wages of labor, to the level of the hard-money countries of continental Europe. Judge you whether or no this would 'cover our country with blessings and benefits.' Judge you of the blessings to the people of the United States, of reducing 'wages to 20 or 25 cents a day. In extension The course of the wages to 20 or 25 cents a day. In extenuation of this monstrous scheme, it is said that as other things will be reduced equally, it will be the same to the laborer. But mark that in reducing the wages of the laborer, and the value of merchandise generally, you do not reduce the value of money, but increase it in the same proportion, and double at once the wealth of the moneyed capitalist with his cash and mortgages. You do not reduce the debt of the debtor, but double it by reducing the value of his means of payment. Besides which, in the effort to reduce the value of our own productions to the standard of other countries, by the very supposition itself you do not reduce the price of imported commo-dities; which the citizen must buy at the old price, though with not half the means of payment he had before. In a word, the scheme would but make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and produce a contrariety of interests between them, ruinous to the peace and liberties of the Republic.

Another of the ulterior objects, avowed by friends of the bill, is the substitution of direct taxes, instead of duties on imports, to support the Federal Government. This project was hinted at by the Secretary of the Treasury, was claborately defended in Congress by one of the most eminent advocates of the sub-Treasury Bill, a member from South Carolina, as a proper associate and sequence of the measure; and has been recommended to the public by another of Mr. Van Buren's friends in Congress, a member from his own State of New York. I need not enlarge to show that this plan would be disast to improve and facilitate the operations of agriculture. Another of the ulterior objects, avowed by enlarge to show that this plan would be disastrous in its effects on the manufactures, fisheries, mines, and other productive interests of the country; that the collection of the twenty-five where they were entitled to look for confidence as country; that the collection of the twenty-live millions needed by the Federal Government, at support. The Banks in which the pupils in the collection of the twenty-live The Banks in which the pupils in the collection of the twenty-live in the collection of the collection of the twenty-live in the collection of the collection stance, from Massachusetts, by direct taxation, would be an intolerable grievance; that it would involve the creation of a new army of officeholders, to be sent in swarms to every id, and add vastly to the power of the Federal Executive.

What other ulterior objects this measure may be intended to promote, we can but infer from the nature of what we already know, and from the hints and intimations which occasionally ap-pear. Certain it is, that the restriction of the currency to specie alone, the reduction of the cost of production, and the wages of labor to the tihard-money standard of the poverty-stricken pro-ple of Europe, and the substitution of direct of taxes by the United States for duties on imports, are schemes so rash, so wild, so visionary, so disorganizing, so ruinous, that we have no reason to be startled at any other political extrava-gance in the same quarter. Otherwise, the ideas put forth recently, by one of the most leading and prominent of the supporters of Mr. Van Bu-ren's policy, in our own State of Massachusetts, denouncing the middle class in the community on a free contrast for wages,—proscribing school-masters, ministers of religion, and churches,— proposing to do away with, not banks only, but the heirship of property also,—and looking to a bloody civil war as the means of accomplishing these improvements in our condition and institutions,-but for other extravagances of the sul Treasury school we might, I say, be confounded at these among their avowed ulterior objects.

But a redeeming spirit is abroad among the people. They are grown weary of an administration, which in the selfish pursuit of power looks to its own interest only, and disregards theirs. They have suffered enough already from its misrule, the effects of which they feel in the prostration of industry and enterprise. They see too much cause to apprehend the worst consequences to the country, from the re-election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. They have turned their eyes toward another man, to be raised to that station; one trained in the civil service of his country, and of high civil experience and capacity, yet pre-eminent also in the field as the leader of his countrymen in armed conflict with ostile hosts; and they look for the restoration of prosperity and the reform of public abuses, h

And I feel confident that the more you study the life, opinions and character of Gen. Harrison, the more cause will you see to yield him a cor-

the more cause will you see to yield him a cordial support.

If elected, he will administer the government on truly republican principles, and with a single eye to the good of the country, instead of being under the temptation, as Mr. Van Buren is, to sacrifice the public interests to securing his own re-election; for General Harrison will enter on the Presidency under a pledge to serve but one term. His claims to the confidence of the people of the United States do not stand upon old names, old prejudices, or old parties. He is the people's candidate recommend to us, not by partisanship to this or that party, but by a long career of patriotic services both in peace and war. All who love their country and desire its wediate—whether Federalists or Democrats of the former times, or Republicans of a younger generation, to whom the controversies of forty years ago are of no concern but as matters of history—all can alike bestow conscientiously their suffrages on him.

I know that attempts have been made toolsim for Mr. Van Buren the peculiar confidence of the democracy of the days of Jefferson and Madison. But these attempts, every body knows, are nothing but trickery of party, which ought not to deceive any thinking man for a moment. If the friends of Jefferson and Madison are to be appealed to, will they choose Mr. Van Buren, who opposed the re-election of Mr. Madison? Or will they not rather choose General Harrison. opposed the re-election of the small Harrison, will they not rather choose General Harrison, who placed in those days at the head of the armies of the West, by Madison himself, was galmies of the West, by Madison himself, was galmies and triumph. lantly leading them on to victory and triumph, over Proctor and Tecumseh, and gaining imperishable laurels for his country, and for the admi-

ristnation under which he served?

Many additional topics which your communication suggests, might be fitly remarked upon by me here; but this letter has already reached a gth which admonishes me to close it. I have length which admonishes me to close it. I have only to add, therefore, that it will give me great pleasure to supply you with such documents, il-iustrative of the political questions of the day, as are in my possession, and every other way in my power to aid the inquiries you may desire to

And I remain, Very faithfully and respectfully yours, C. CUSHING. Josiah Caldwell, Esq. Ipswich.

Mr. PARKER'S LETTER

This well written production will commend itself to an attentive perusal. It is calmly expressed, yet with a force and sententiousness that render it very impressive. There is no superfluity of diction; yet on every subject he touches, nothing is left unsaid that is essential to a clear setting forth of the point.

From the Newark Daily Adv. Aug. 17. signature to the following letter cannot fail to The signature to the following letter cannot fail to secure for it an attentive consideration. Mr. Parker is among the oldest and most distinguished citizens of N. Jersey, and has been an influential and honored member of the Administration party from the beginning. He was one of the Representatives of the State in the 24th and 25th Congress, and must be supposed to be entirely familiar with the important topics upon which he has felt constrained by the extraordinary circumstances of the country, to express his sentiments. It will be seen that the letter is a reply to an invitation to attend the late Convention of the independent freemen of Warren, Sussex, and Morris countries at Stanhope. The Committee have handed nties at Stanhope. The Committee have handed

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 18, 1840.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 18, 1840.

Gentlemen—I regret my inability to be present at the contemplated meeting at Stanhope on the 13th, agreeably to your invitation.

The course of the present Administration I consider utterly at variance with the principles and professions with which Gen. Jackson was elected President. The protection of our translactures against foreign competition, and their consequent increase, so essential to our agricultural interest and our independence as a nation, has been avowedly abandoned; and the policy of those who would have nullified our happy Constitution is made the substitute. Instead of putting our mechanics and manufactures upon a footing with foreigners by a tariff or tax upon foreign productions, the avowed policy of the party in power would seem to be, to reduce the wages of free labor in this republic to the lower standard of subjects of the kingly governments of Europe, and thus to make both equal in poverty, with utter hopelessness of bettering their condition. The public lands, the property of all the States, seem likely to be given away, as a political boon, by aspiring and ambitious men, aiming at political promotion, or wishing to subserve vertila and sectional intertion.

seem fikely to be given away, as a political boon, by aspiring and ambitious men, aiming at political promotion, or wishing to subserve partial and sectional interests. The share of New Jersey in this rich inheritance, for the acquirement of which so much of her blood and treasure was expended, is in danger of being surrendered and abandoned forever. Mr. Calhoun, who has offered the one-half for the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the other half to the promise of payment for the ment for the other, by States which we cannot con trol or compel to pay us, is likely to be outbid by those who would surrender the whole. The acquisition o a fund due to New Jersey, sufficient to enable her to

to improve and facilitate the operations of agriculture

sited, and which they were instructed by the Government to lend for the accommodation of the merchants and manufacturers, have been denounced for obeying measure he ever originated?

Buren is celebrated, except the urging upon the country than AN HONEST DEVOTEDNESS TO T try the Sub-treasury scheme? and what important measure he ever originated?

and manuacturers, have been denounced for obeying their instructions by the same party which issued the order and applauded the Executive at the time.

The speculations of individuals in real estate and public lands have been denounced, by men high in office, and members of Congress who were themselves borrowers of the public money from the Banks, and appendix the themselves in multiple lands. speculators themselves in public lands. The Banks have been denounced as anti-republican and danger-ous to public liberty by the very men who have cre-ated a large majority of all the Banks now in exist-ence, and many of whom now govern their opera-tions.

To answer the purpose of the time, the Great Seal of New Jersey—the highest analysis.

of New Jersey—the highest evidence in law, and en-titled to full faith and credit wherever it is exhibited has been set at naught by party men for party pur-has been set at naught by party men for party pur-poses, thus affording a precedent (I trust never to be followed) for disregarding all law and the forms of law, set by those who ought to be the guardians and projectors of law and order in the community.

It it were necessary to 'add to these I would state

It it were necessary to 'add to these I would state that a plan for keeping the public money, denounced by those in power in 1834 as anti-republican, as tending to put the public money under the control of the President, and not of Congress, as increasing Executive patronage, and subversive of the liberty of the people, has been for three years pressed upon Congress by the Executive, and though thrice rejected, has been at length carried, and fixed upon the country, by an union with, or rather at the dictation of, a faction which has long since declared war upon our happy constitution, and undertaken to estimate its value, in base coin.

happy constitution, and underrace to value, in base coin.

But one man, a friend to Gen. Jackson's Administration in 1834 in the House of Representatives, voted for a resolution to inquire into the expediency of adopting the system, which has now received the vote of every member of the party in power in both Houses

Congress.
The change is wonderful! Is it owing to the fact pressed upon Congress by the President, that all the monarchs and kings in the old countries keep their money, wrong without law, by arbitrary taxation, from the mouth of labor, in vaults and safes, so that the people can have no use of it? Is the President of this free. Republican Government, to be assimilated to kings and emperors? Is it to be a rule for our Republican Government that laws are to be easily bear for your mount that laws are to be easily bear for your mount that laws are to be easily bear for your mount that laws are to be easily bear for your mount that laws are to be easily bear for the safe bear for the form of the kings and emperors? Is it to be a rule for our I lican Government that laws are to be made h regulate our moneyed concerns, like those which pre-vall in countries where men are subjects and the slaves

arbitrary power!
The Grand Seignor, the Dey of Algiers, and the Time of Hesse, whose subjects were sent over in the revolution to enslave us, may keep their money in this way, but that is no rule for freemen, and no fit law

Burn the latter table of democracy while the former.

transferring the reins of power to the patriotic hands of the farmer hero of North Bend.

I rejoice that you, sir, having deliberately reflected on these things, have arrived at just conclusions on the subject, and possess the caudor and spirit to avow them, as so many others of the supporters of Gen. Jackson, in all parts of the country, have done and are daily continuing to do.

Buren, the latter talks of democracy, while the interpretation of abuses in the Government, the detection and punishment of defaulters—with other evils not necessary to enume the country, have done and are daily continuing to do.

giving the Executive control over members of the two houses, and it was the worst kind of corruption. I thought so then, and from sad experience I think so now. I have waited long and anxiously to see a reform in the administration of our national affairs, but

from in the administration of our national analyses form in the administration of our national analyses form in the administration of our national analyses. The corrective is in the hands of the people, and I trust the present day will not pass over without a change being made, of those who disregard the interests of the people for those who disregard the interests of the people for those who will correct the evils under which the country is suffering.

Trusting in the success of our endeavors to this effect, I am, with great respect, gentlemen.

Your friend and obsel's serv's.

JAMES PARKER.

Mosers. W. Nelson Wood, W. P. Clark, W. &

BUNKER HILL CONVENTION.

To the Whigs of New England: The Committee of Arrangements for Hoston and Charlestown, hereby give notice to their Whig brethren throughout New England, that the citizens of Boston and vicinity are making arrangements for the accommodation of all the fittends of Liberty and sound republican principles, from all parts of the Union, who may attend the Convention to be holden on Bunker Hill on the 10th day of September next.

A Committee of Reception will be in session in Fanueil Hall, on TUESDAY, the 8th of September, from 3 to 10 o'clock, P. M.; on Wednesday, the 9th, from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 10 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday, the 10th,

til 10 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday, the 10th, from 5 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M., where they will be happy to receive Committees from the Delegations of the several cities and towns, or individuals from any part of the Union, who may attend the Convention, and will make record of their names and numbers, and give information where they may find

accommodations.

Town Committees or Marshals are respectfully requested to give information by mail, addressed to "J. Vincent Browne, Boston," as soon as practicable, what number may be exspective towns, stating as near as they can the number that will be otherwise unprovided for, to enable the committee to make early arrange

ments for their accommodation. ments for their accommodation.

They are requested also to furnish full lists of their respective delegations, on or before the 10th Sept., to the Committee of Reception, at Faneuil Hall, that their names may be registered

in a book for the purpose.

All individuals who may be present from any part of the Union, and who may not be mem-bers of any particular Delegation. are also re-quested to furnish their names and residences

as above. GEORGE WM. GORDON.

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements for Boston and Charlestown. J. VINCENT BROWNE, Secretary. Boston, August 15th, 1840.

Communications.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

A PLAIN TALK ON POLITICAL MATTERS NOTED DOWN BY PETER PLOUGHBOY. EIGHTH DAY.

What course a Whig Administration would pursue Capias. Colonel, I have now heard, I presume most of your objections to the measures of the present Administration, which I suppose constitute the rea sons why you leave our party and support General Harrison. I should like now, to know what course the Whigs will take, and what measures they propose to adopt in case the present Administration sh defeated and General Harrison should be elected.

Col. R. Not having acted with the Whigs, I an of course not a proper person to make the inquiry of, I have joined them because I could no longer go with Mr. Van Buren and his party in destroying the best interests of the country, and because I have become satisfied that a change of men and measures canno put the country in a worse condition than it is now in, but will most likely make things better. I believe, however, that the Whigs intend acting on the principle that " EXPERIENCE is the best schoolmaster;" that those measures under which the country was prosperous, business flourished, and the people were content and happy, should again be adopted; and that the 'experiments" which have paralyzed every branch of industry, destroyed the currency, impoverished the people, annihilated confidence, thrown the poor out of employment, and benefitted no one but the officeholders, should be abandoned at once, and forever. In this I am prepared to go heart and hand with them; al though, I must confess, it was a long time after I found Mr. Van Buren was driving us all headlong to destruction, before I could make up my mind to speak out, and free myself from party shackles.

Capias. But, Colonel, do you not consider Mr. Van Buren a much more able statesman than General Harrison, and more democratic in his principles? In point of talents, too. I believe he is admitted to be greatly superior to Gen. Harrison.

General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren's statesman ship.

ask you for what single act of statesmanship Mr. Van power, and attempt to retain it, by any other means Buren is celebrated, except the urging upon the coun- than AN HONEST DEVOTEDNESS TO THE casure he ever originated ?

Capias. No one occurs to me just now Col. R. I might give you this fact then as an answer to your first question; but I will answer further and say, what I sincerely believe, that so far from Mr Van Buren being a superior statesman to Gen. Harri son. I consider the latter a much abler man than the former. Gen. Harrison has originated many valuable measures, and among them I will mention the plan of selling the public lands in small parcels, as they are now sold, with the view of enabling the poor to purchase small tracts to settle upon. This measure has been the making of the new States; for before that law was passed no less than 400 acres were sold by Government, and the land was consequently purchas ed up by the rich on speculation, and sold to the poor in smaller parcels at very high prices. I might refer you to General Harrison's administration of the affairs of the Northwestern Territory, and the Territory of Indiana while Governor, as well as to his course in both houses of Congress, where he always stood among the first and most active members, for proofs both of his talents and statesmanship. But we have other and more recent proofs of his abilities as well as expositions of his views upon the most important questions of constitution and policy that have agitated celebrated, masterly and patriotic letter to Bolivar; a production of which every American ought to feel proud; to his letters to Harmer Denny and Sherrod Williams; and to his speeches at Columbus, Fort frankly and ably.

Gen. Harrison's and Mr. Van Buren's Democracy

Capias. But you have not spoken of his democracy Col. R. I was about to say that in the letters and speeches referred to, he has avowed the genuine republican doctrines of Washington, which are sufficiently democratic for me. He has also declared his concurrence in the republican doctrines of '98, which are usually known as Jeffersonian democracy. But

rests his head upon "silk and damask satin covered pillows;" and his feet upon "silk and damask satin give us his ratio or pro rata.) that our system will certainly be destroyed. And, unless this be effected, tainly be destroyed. And, unless this be effected, the F. RUTHERFORD. of castern turury, and can only be approached by perssion of an English porter! And this is our democratic President! or, as he has been appropriately styled, "HIS DEMOCRATIC MAJESTY!"

Gen. Harrison at home.

And now go to North Bend, there you will see a plain, substantial, but somewhat time-worn, country farm house, surrounded by the usual appliances of a farm—such as a barn, sheds, out-houses, garden, fruit trees, &c. Enter this hospitable dwelling, and you will be welcomed by a tall, plainly dressed, soldierly boking person, whose face is marked by time and thought, but whose eye still speaks a mind unimpaired and a spirit unsubdued. The frank, unassuming, easy manner in which you are accosted, assures yo that you are in the presence of a gentleman of the true republican stamp, and the welcome you receive, hearty and unostentatious-less in words than in manner-puts you at your case and makes you feel at once as if you were at home. And this is Gen. Harrison, who is beloved by his neighbors, because he is their friend and counsellor, and syampathizes with them in their sorrow, and rejoices with them in their prosperity.

of the men whose portraits I have here taken in their respective every-day dresses, and at home, would you prefer as a personal friend, and to which would you go for sympathy, counsel and assistance?

That question is soon answered. Col. R. Then, without hearing your answer, let me recommend you to support him for President, whom you would select for your friend.

Capias. Then I must abandon my party Col. R. And suppose you do, will you in that case abandon your country?

Capias. No. On the contrary, I begin to think should, as far as my little influence and example might go, be rendering my country an acceptable service by such a course. But it is no easy thing, Colonel, as you well know, to make up one's mind to abandon a party with which he has always acted, and to join those whom he has long been in the habit of opposing, and even sometimes speaking harshly of.

Col. R. True; but in proportion to the reluctance you have to overcome in thus changing your course, is the merit of taking that course which your honest convictions and judgment tell you is right.

Mr. Capias resolves to abandon Van Buren and support General Harrison.

Capias. So I feel and think, and, therefore, after no little reflection, and after taking much pains to pel; as much so as old Rome, when Jupiter and June satisfy myself in regard to facts, I have DETER- and Venus, and other gods and goddesses, were en MINED TO ABANDON MR. VAN BUREN AND SUPPORT THE OLD GENERAL. I the heart of him who proclaimed her so stupidly the were the best, but because they were such as the party supported, and I never dreamed of sitting up My judgment against its orders and discipline. But I an determined hereafter to do my own thinking as well as voting; and in doing this, I feel that I am a freeman in fact as well name. There are thousands, I am sure that advocate the measures of the party not because they approve them, but because they think they owe allegiance to it, and must go with it in all cases; but could they know how much more self-respect one feels who has broken the fetters that thus bound him mentally and bodily, they would soon make a declaration

of independence, and become freemen. Col. R. We want no stronger evidence that thousands and thousands are breaking the ties which have heretofore bound them to the self-styled, but falsely styled democratic party, and are rallying under the banner of HARRISON and REFORM, than the result of the elections in Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and Alabama. Everywhere THE PEOPLE are rising in rebellion against the present Administration, and their coming is the coming of a mighty multitude which no man can number Mr. Van Buren may call upon his "standing army" of office-holders for help, but what can they do? As well might they attempt to arrest the tornado-to blow back the sweeping blast with a hand bellows, as to arrest the political storm that is now rising, and will soon hurl the would-be masters of the people, from the high places they have disgraced. The distant rum bling of this storm is already heard at "the White House," and its inmate well knows what his fate must be when it comes, as come it will.

Capias. But Mr. Van Buren may have hopes of 'reactions," and put his trust in "the sober second thoughts of the people."

Col. R. These are what he has most reason to fear. He has been weighed in the balance, and the "sober second thoughts" of the people pronounce him "want-Col. R. Before I answer these questions, let me ing." Let his fate be a warning to all who attain

> FOR THE MADISONIAN. REVIEW OF MR. BROWNSON'S DOC-TRINES .- Continued

"True humility," said Mr. Burke, "the basis of philosophically accurate, as disinterested benevolence may be properly regarded as the basis of the Christian system; but Mr. Burke's remark expressed : tan system; but Mr. Burke's remark expressed a great and important principle of Christianity—namely, that humility is a cardinal virtue. This humility is what the philosophers of the French revolutionary moral school never learned. The new disciples of the same school, with their system new vamped, to conceal or patch up the ravages which time and argument have made in it, have as little of this virtue as their predecessors. A few of them are so bold (Mr. Lexminier and some others) as to avow that it ought altogether to be discarded; and that to get rid of it is one of the most necessary things to human progress. One would think this no difficult task to Mr. Lexminier, Messrs Brownson & Co., and that curier school. Messrs. Brownson & Co., and that entire school.-They have made, in this way, no small advances already; and the success of their past exertions affords and now agitate, he public mind. I refer, first, to his us a strong guarantee that their future works will bear the evidence of similar skill. "Giving," says Mr. Carlyle-(I quote the substance without recollecting the precise words which he employs)-" a certain number of rogues to make an honest administration Meigs, and Cleveland; in all of which he has spoken of a government, is an impossible proposition;" and

and wages abolished, that there will certainly occur a war such as the world never witnessed, and from which humanity recoils. I entertain no such apprehensions as those which Brownson expresses. Whatever grea and serious war may yet shake the world-and there may be one more of that description—it will never ori-ginate in the cause assigned by Mr. Brownson's philosophy. He and his condjutors may possibly push their principles so far, and obtain their dis to such an extent, as to excite insurrection. But we tell him on the strength of our philosophy, which we are certain is as deep as his, that any war which he and his abettors may provoke, will be of brief continuance, if originated in an effort for the abolition wages, and an attempt for the destruction of men' legal rights, to bestow their gains upon their children Such a war would have the same effect, in one par ticular, as the war occasioned by the folly of the French revolutionists, but its duration would be greatly inferior. It would quickly send him and his coadjutors howling out of time together with the body of the bandit train they could muster, as the frenzy the French atheists and deists did with them. If he thinks this a good, we certify him in time, that this is a good which it will surely effect. Christianity is the great conservative principle of

republicanism. But the Christianity of Messrs. Brown son & Co. is no more the Christianity of Jesus, than the doctrines of Apollonius Tyanneus are the system of Christian doctrine. Mr. Brownson's Christianity as far as I can gather it, resembles the Christianity of Mr. Lexminier, a system as absolutely absurd as can well be conceived: and which one would think it re quired something like meanness to induce a man to adopt. However, there has been a numerous class of moral fools, as the French revolution proved, and other ages have also attested, and the race is not yet extinct Finding that though they succeeded in overthrowing the breviary in one great kingdom, that the Bible, very different text book, has become more potent an more generally diffused than before their attacks upor it, they pretend now to receive and adopt the princi ples of the Bible in a certain sense, and to be exceed ingly friendly to them: but when their system is ana lyzed, it appears clear that it contains but a small por tion of scriptural truth, and that not prominently conspicuous in their lectures, and so covered over and lost in the addenda comments, which they heap upon it, that the quantity of truth which they embody in their writings is very inconsiderable. Differing by various shades among themselves-assuming different disguises to suit themselves to different states of so ciety and degrees of information among men, they are in all essentially alien from Christian truth. In one thing they exhibit a unity of hearty concurrence they are entirely hostile to the preaching of the Gos and Venus, and other gods and goddesses, were enthroned as the beloved idols, like Fanny Wright in must confess I have heretofore supported the men and "bright Venus of Democracy," who was as much en measures of the party, not from a conviction that they titled to that epithet as the prostitute worshipped in France at one time, in the so called Temple of reason was to the character of the " goddess of reason.

PHILALETHES LETTER FROM ANOTHER "GENTLEMAN" TO THE "MAN OF HONOR."

RUTHERFORD P. O., LAUDERDALE CO., TENN., August 6th, 1840. To the Editor of the Madisonian : .

DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of a letter that I re ceived from Amos Kendall, dated 28th of June, 1840 and also my reply to him. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, you will do a favor by publish-

Yours, respectfully H. F. RUTHERFORD, P. M. P. S. I have sent a copy to Amos Kendall.

Washington, June 28th, 1840. My Dear Sir: I take the liberty to enclose you an address and prospectus for the Extra Globe. Hoping that it may be compatible with your inclination and sense of duty to use them for the purpose of procuring

and returning subscribers.

If in that hope I shall be disappointed, I solicit of you the personal favor to hand it over to some friend of the Administration who may be inclined to use it

of the Auditorian for that purpose.

All of the numbers from the beginning can still be had, a large surplus having been printed, although the present subscription exceeds 30,000 copies.

With great respect your friend,

AMOS KENDALL.

RUTHERFORD, TENN., August 6th, 1840.

Mr. Amos Kendall-

Sig.: Your letter of 28th June, 1840, containing an Address to the People of the United States, and a Prospectus for the Extra Globe, came to hand by last Address to the Extra Globe, came to hand by last mail. True indeed do you say our country presents a new spectacle for the consideration of mankind. But here you abandon truth, for, in the next sentence, you say a candidate for the Presidency is asking the support of the people, and at the same time refusing to answer the questions they put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles are the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles are the principles are the principles and policy of satisfying themselves as to the principles are the principles of satisfying themselves as to the principles and by which he will be governed if elected. Now willingly attribute this declaration to ignorance if I did not know that one occupying the high station from which you have so lately retired could not be ignorant of the many claims that Harrison holds on the America can people, for important services rendered in the field and in the councils of the nation, and of the many evidences he has given the people of the principles and policy by which he will be governed if elected. To what then should 1 attribute this false declaration? the Christian system, is the low but deep and firm to truth and the true Republican principles that will foundation of all real virtue." The expression is not govern him, that he will be the President of the nation I can attribute it to no other cause than a dislike, alik and not of a party: This is what you, and him you serve, dread, and hence the necessities for slander and falsehood.

You next say that General Harrison, with his own published with a view of slander and de until Amos Kendall retired from the Post Office De

partment.

I do not consider it my duty, as postmaster, to comply with your request—to insult the people of my neighborhood by asking them to subscribe for the Extra Globe, nor do I know any person here that I think would be willing to assist in slandering the character of a gallant and meritorious old soldier, and I therefore enclose your address and prospectus herein, that I may be clear of censure, and you have an opportunity of sending it to some person more disposed to serve you number of rogues to make an honest administration of a government, is an impossible proposition; and giving a certain number of the philosophers of Messrs. Brownson & Co., Robert Dale Owen, Fanny Wright, &c. to make modest men, chaste women, and sound reasoners, is equally an impossible proposition. The inseparable evils arising from the mortal state in which man exists upon earth—the inevitable results of the imperfection of his faculties, and in a much larger extent of the force and fervor of his passions, are regarded by these men as so many proofs of the unsoundness of the organic legislation of society. The real evils of the social state are not be found in the want of the geometrical lines of Kautyr or St. Simons, or the substance of a law of descent, such as they wish, but in the defects of personal character, which no human legislation can cure.

I may be clear of censure, and you have an opportunity of sending it to some person more disposed to serve you than I am. You complain that the Whig guns frightened by the end your dear babes. If you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history of the Revolution you will reflect on the history o measures are destructive to the best interests and dearest rights of my country, and that I will most willingly
give up the office to Dr. Niles whenever he shall require it of me, and feel that I have done myself and
country more honor in being discharged from the service for refusing to aid a slanderer in scattering his
from the rich that which they have accumulated, and

"A MINUTE MAN."-Mr. Van Buren has spen TA MINUTE MAN.—Mr. Van Buren has sjent more than seventy dollars of the people's money every minute since he was sworn into office as President of the United States. FARMERS! as you look up at your clocks, remember that more than a dollar of the public treasure goes with every click! RAGUET ON FREE TRADE.—The prince R ples of Free Trade, illustrated in a series of and familiar essays. By Condy Raguet.

Just received, for sale by P. TAYLOR. TALES OF THE DRAMA—By Miss Macau.

Teley, founded on the Dramas of Massinger, RoweGoldsmith, Cowley, Cumberland, Murphy, Lallo, Farquhar, Congreve and others.

One volume, embellished with 135 engravings, picc
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A MERICAN ALMANAC—Complete sets—S.

A veral sets in ten volumes, commencing with tension in 1830, of the Boston American Almanac with so now scarce and seldom to be procured, are just received and for sale low by F. TAYLOR—a few opies only received. NEW BOOKS.—This day received, for sale by IF TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Circulating Library, immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel.

Border Beagles; a Tale of Mississippi, by the author of Richard Hurdis, 2 volumes.

Also, Woman's Love, a novel in 2 volumes. Humphrey's Clock, Part 8. Lady's Book for September. Bell's Medical Library for August. For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevotent Machine To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, September 5, 1840. 40,000 Dollars ! . 15,000 Dollars ! 5,000 Dollars 50 Prizes of \$1,000-50 of \$300-50 of \$200, &c Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$130 For the Benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mecha

nic Association Class No. 9 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 12th September, 1840.

Immediately east of Gadaby's

N valuable periodical, (published quarterly at 5 dollars per annum) will be taken by F. TAYLOR agent for the publishers, by whom the work can be forwarded regularly to any part of the U. States. The latest number, containing the article on the "Constitutional History of Greece and the Democracy of A thens" is just received by F. TAYLOR. (pt)

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D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

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Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

do. 26 Haif do. 65 do. 26 Quarters do. 32 50

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30,000 Dollars. 13100 prizes of \$1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. Class No. 10 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 19th, 1840. SCHEME

\$30,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$1,017 1100 prizes of \$1,100 £1 &c. &c.

 &c.
 &c.
 &c.

 Tickets \$10---Halves \$5---Quarters \$2 50.

 Pertificates of Packages of 25 W hole Tickets \$130 00

 Do.
 do 25 Half do 65 00

 Do.
 do 25 Quarter do 32 50

40,000 Dollars.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.

Class No. 11 for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 26th of September, 1840. 14 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

GRAND SCHEME. \$40,000, \$12,000, \$6,000, \$5,000, \$3,000, \$2,500, \$2,000, \$1,769, \$16,000, \$1,500, 2 of \$1,200, 20 of \$1000, 20 of \$500, 20 of \$400, 40 of 300, &c. &c.

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For Tickets and Shares or Certin at the above Splendid Lotteries — address D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers Washington, D. sover to al For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages

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reclaim lands sold for taxes, buy and sell wild or improved lands, either of G. vernment or individuals, in all the counties in the state of Michigan, on reasonable terms. With several years experience as a land agent, and an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, the subscriber hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

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T. W. Hand, Esq.,
Israel Munson, Esq., Boston.
Messrs. Brett & Doremus, New York.
Mason Palmer, Esq., Detroit.
Detroit, April, 1840.
may 16-w may 16-w3m

WM. LANPHIER, SURGEON DENTIST, CONTID W use the exercise of his profession in Alexas-dria. The citizens and visiters of Washington are re-spectfully informed that they can consult him every Wednesday, at his tather's north-side of Pennsylvania avenue, above, and a few doors from the counce of 12th

The mechanical branches in which he has had much experience, and being wholly executed by self, will enable him to insert Arrusals, Terrial cheaper than they can be afforded elsewhere in District. Warranted durable and true to nature appearance.

REMOVAL.—J. V. N THROOP respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his engraving office to Missouri avenue, between 41-2 and 6th streets, one minute is with from his old stand, where orders for engraving and copper plate printing, will be thandfully received ampunctually attended to.

N. B. Orders left at the watch-making shop of Mo D. Pisters will be attended to. aug 23-11

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND Nos. 37, 38, 49 and 40, are just received b aug 23 Immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel

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Also, Crowes' History of France, 3 small vols.
Scott's History of Scotland, 2 small vols.
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